1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Tripura				
33.	Uttar Pradesh				
34.	Uttarakhand	116	23		463.00
35.	West Bengal				
	TOTAL	1835	128	29	13256.80

Note: 1* Mizoram has been approved Rs. 17.00 Lakhs for Medicines to 68 PHC/CHC/DH

Maternal mortality rate

2066. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that estimated 78 thousand women die due to pregnancy and child birth related complications every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the maternal mortality rate in some States are higher and the various authorities have failed to check such rising trend; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to check such maternal mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Based on the official estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births (2001-2003) to 254 per 100,000 live births (2004-06). This translates into approximately 67000 maternal deaths per year.

MMR as estimated for major states by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for the year 2001-2003 and 2004-06 is given in the Statement. (See below).

The reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II (RCH-II) under the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), aims to improve access for rural people, especially poor women and children to equitable, affordable accountable and effective primary health care, with a special focus on 18 States, with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Total Fertility Rates.

The key strategies and interventions under the NRHM for reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio are:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women;

- Operationalizing round the clock facilities for delivery services in the 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and First Referral Units (FRUs) including District Hospitals, Sub-district Hospitals, Community Health Centres and other institutions.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower thorough various skill-based trainings of Skilled Birth Attendants; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) at anganwadi Centres to impart health and nutrition education to pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Systems strengthening of health facilities through flexible funds at Sub Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio

India and State wise

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06)

Major States	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3
India Total*	301	254
Assam	490	480
Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	379	335
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160

1	2	3
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
Others	235	206

*Includes Others

Under five mortality rate

2067. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India alone accounts for 21 per cent of the under five mortality of the world;

(b) if so, whether nearly one third of the total number of under five deaths worldwide are reported in India;

(c) if so, whether the mortality rate of children in the country is higher in comparison to the other under developed countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to bring down the mortality rate of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Progress for Children Report, 'A Statistical Review' December 2007, India contributes 21% of the global burden of child deaths.

(c) and (d) Under Five Mortality rate is 72 per 1000 live births in India. As per the States of the World's Children UNICEF Report, 2009 India ranks as 49th out of 191 countries in the descending order of the Under Five Mortality Rate.

The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The key components of child health care which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated management of neonatal and childhood Illnesses (IMNCI)
- Facility Based Integrated management of neonatal and childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease